NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, April 2. 1864.

THE SITUATION.

ascertained that the rebels have been engaged actively for the last two days in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, near Raccoon Ford. It is further stated by deserters, that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction. Our correspondent at the headquarters of the Potomac

army in the field confirms the statement that General Grant refused to occupy more than one seat in the cars, on his route from Washington. His walk is described as without as im con; his eyes dull, if not absolutely stolid, but still lighting up at the cheers of the soldiers and the ladies as he went along. We are assured that the report that the Commander-in-Chief travels with "a bustling cortege of ladies," and makes his camp quarters "pleasant with their sm in; presence," is not true, at least as far as Fairfax Court House, for at that point the ladies are cut off, and not permitted to proceed

Despatches from Cincinnuti state that General Buell is to command the Department of the Ohio, in place of Gen. Scholield, and that Major Generals Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes, together with ten brigadiers, have been ordered to report to General Sherman.

We have some interesting intelligence from the Depar ment of the Gulf, by the arrival of the steamers Yazon and Cahawba yesterday, with dates from New Orleans to the 24th The details of the Red river expedition, the capture of Alexandria and Iberia, and another Union vic tory near Natchitoches, in which two hundred prisoners and four pieces of ertillery were captured by General Hower, form the leading points of the news from that

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted reresting the President to communicate the names of all tions and military offerces, and pard ned by the Executive since the 1st of December, 1833. The bill establish. lishing assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dallas Oregon, instead of an user; office at Dallas City, and made a speech in support of it but the subject was pass ed over without action. M. Powell endeavored to ob tain the floor to call up the resolution calling on the the churches and property of Christian denomi-nations taken possession of by his own orders or the orders of generals of the army. He desired the resolution passed, as he wished to obtain the in formation for the purpose of making it the basis of a bill which he was preparing. The republicans, however were disinclined to gratify Mr. Powell: motions to go into executive session and to adjourn were made, and Mr Hale urged action on the naval bills. Finally, a motion to go into executive sessi u prevailed, a number of ar pointments as brigadier generals of volunteers were con firmed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives bills fixing rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, and regulating the measurement of the tonnage of ve-sels, were passed Committee to bring in a bill increasing the pay of pri vates of the army. A bill to refund to the States, &c., money expended in raising and equipping troops was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill was passed exempting all canal boats, barges, and other craft without masts, from the paymen of tonnage does after the let of Angust next. The Com mittee on Commerce reported a joint resolution authoriz ing the President to notify the British government of th intention of the United States to abrogate the so called Canadian reciprocity treaty. The resolution also provides for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a new treaty based upon the principles of recipro-The bill amendatory of then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed d. When the forty-second section of the bi was reached, the committee rose and the House ad-

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday passed the Westchester county county bill and the bill providing for the constitutions amendment to establish a board of five Commissioners of Appeal. Among the bills reported by the standing com mittees were those for the safe keeping of the old official records of this city, to incorporate the association for securing the safety of valuable articles, and to sonsol date the Boston, Hartford and Erie extension Mechanics' Lien law for New York and Brooklyn. A con munication was received from the Regents of the Univer sity, stating that there are two vacancies in that board, one caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the other by the resignation of John L. Graham A num ber of other matters received the attention of the Senate but they were mostly of only a local or private character The matter of greatest interest in the proceedings of the Assembly was an adverse report from the Bank Commit-tee on the bill to authorize the State banks to reorganize and do business in accordance with the provisi as and regulations of the National Banking act. The report is signed by four of the five members of the committee, and being very severe on the financial policy of Secre Chase, much excitement was caused among members as its reading progressed. It was given in charge of the Printing Committee the Committee of the Whole, and was again laid over. Much other business was transacted; but it was devoid of general interest. Several local and private bills were

ing to counsel on both sides in the case of the charges against City Inspector Boole. This hearing is understood to be finel, and the complainants are now required to file amidayits of their allegations.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Our European files by the Africa and North American dated to the 19th of March, contain some interesting de tails of the telegraphic news report from Halfax, pub-lished in the Hurale last Thursday. The ship Empire Queen, at Philadelphia from Liver-

pool, reports falling to with the British bark Falmouth, from New York for Aspinwa't, on the 21st ult., in a sink ing condition. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, who was left dead at the pumps, were rescued from the wreck, and shortly afterwards the shi went down bead foremost.

The ship Albert Gallatin, bound to Liverpool, and lying in the North river, was yesterday morning the scene of brutal murder. It appears that the sailors got into an altereation in the forecastle, and one of them was kicked and beaten to death. The principal, a man named Clark, and five others, were arrested by Sergeant O'Brien, of the harbor police, and taken to the First precinct station Subsequently a Coroner's jury found Clark guilty of the bomicide, with a provise that "it was partly justi flable." Clark was thereupon committed to the Tombs

The argument on the motion for the discovery of the books in the case of Clark against Brooks Brothers, of the Evening Espects, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. McKeon op posed the motion, on the ground that the plaintiff had reviously caused encelded reports of the case to be pub lished in the Tribuse, Transcript and other newspapers, and would probably use the books for some purpose detrimental to the interest of the Farres establishment.
Mr. Cram, on behalf of Mr. Clark, denied that his client had ever caused any publications concerning the case, save a card which appeared in the Tribune and Evening Post of the 13th of February. The Judge took the affida In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge hipman presiding, the case of J. Seymour Miller, charged cing a soldier to desert, occupied most of the day. The defendant is the proprietor of a hotel at Windham Centre, Greene county, where the principal witness Jesse Sheares, a soldier in the United States service, was stopping under charge of an officer, he being at the time under arrest for desertion. From the evidence of this man it appeared that the accused told him to make his escape through the back kitchen of the house, which Sheares did, but was subsequently again arrested. In his cross examination witness admitted that he had pre changed, and, having returned to his regiment, again deserted. The Court de m ng him an incorrigible offender in this respect, and worthless as a soldier, ordered him into custody at the conclusion of his testimony.

The famous Northrup trespass case was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of two thousand dollars, with interest from the commence fence applied for a stay of proceedings, with the view of filing a bill of exceptions, and ultimately obtaining a

In the case of the United States against John W. Hunter, before United States Commissioner White yester day, the Assistant District Atterney asked for a postpon ment, on the ground that his witnesses were not ready, and on the further ground that Mr. Smith, who wished be conduct the case for the prosecution, was then engaged in a criminal case in another court. The motion for postponoment was opposed by defendant's counsel, but after ssioner decided on postponing some discussion the Com the case till Tuesday next.

A new term of the United States federal courts wil open on Monday, Judge Shipman presiding. On Thursday a new term of the District Court will open when Judge Betts will preside. There are a large num ber of crimin it prosecutions remaining undisposed of or the calendar of the United States Circuit, and it is under

the latter part of the month. The stock market was more than usually strong yester day, and prices were put up from one to five per cent Gold also advanced and was run up to 168% after the government had fixed the price of certificates at 165one and a half per cent higher than yesterday. Money

continued active at 8 a 7 per cent. The radical changes in gold unsettled the markets for general merchandise yesterday, and prices were very uncertain. Business was restricted in most commedities, but in some the trade was heavy. Petroleum was firmer, with a good demand; but business was restricted by the firmness of holders. Cotton was quiet, but unchanged. On 'Change nearly all commodities had an up ward tendency. Flour was 5c. a 10c. dearer, and wheat though not quotably higher, was held with increase firmness. Corp and oats were without essential change Pork was higher, especially prime mess, which was in speculative demand. Lard was a shade firmer. Bacon had an upward tendency, and beef was firm. Whiskey exceedingly dull, and rates favored shippers.

Significant Revelations from Washington-Both Houses of Congress Almost Unanimously Opposed to Lincola's Re-

m well informed sources, entitled to the highest respect, we have the significant information from Washington that an overwhelming majority of the republican members of both branches of Congress are opposed to the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency; that his adherents in the Senate, including General Jim Lane, have been reduced to a corporal's guard, and that the number of his devotees in the House is correspondingly small. It has also been revealed to us that this anti-Lincoln republican majority in both houses will leave no stone unturned to secure a new republican Presidential candidate, and that there are many good reasons for the belief that this great object will be achieved.

The Presidential problem thus assumes as entirely new phase. In striking into the dominant party in Congress, new elements of great power are developed, and, somewhat to our surprise, on the anti-Lincoln side of the question. We are not, however, left in the dark as to the causes of this strange reaction at headquarters. The leading republicans of Congress have had a searching trial of Abraham Lincoln as President. They know him intimately and thoroughly. They pronounce him a failure, and utterly incapable to grapple successfully with the grave responsibilities of his position. They believe that his re-election, instead of insuring the salvation of the country, will bring inevitable ruin and confusion upon it. Hence the paramount object with the controlling majority of the republican party in both houses of Congress is to set aside Mr. Lincoln, and to set up some other and more satisfactory candidate for the succession.

But how is this to be done? In most of the States between New Hampshire and California, through their State conventions or State Legislatures, the ruling majorities of the party in power have pronounced in favor of Lincoln Mr. Secretary Seward and his good man Priday, Thurlow Weed, have so far signally failed to manipulate New York to suit their purposes; but outside of New York it is not improbable that the Lincoln engineers have already secured a majority for the Baltimore Convention. This convention meets on the 7th of June. In the interval the administration will probably take care that no unduly exciting victories are achieved by General Grant. How, then, is Mr. Lincoln's nomination to be prevented? The convention is packed, the day is fixed, Secretary Chase and the Treasury, General Grant and the armies of the Union, one hundred thousand officeholders and a countless legion of army contractors and dependents are all in the President's hands; and how, then, are his arrangements for snother term to be superseded? By the very simple process of postponing the Baltimore Convention till August or September this object may be gained. We venture the prediction, too, that the convention will be postponed, if not by the National Committee appointing it, by the convention itself, a ter assembling at Baltimore, as the fatal

Charleston Convention of April, 1860, after wrangling till May, adjourned over, at the point final rupture, to the 18th of June, and from Charleston to the cooler climate of Baltimore. The power of the majority of Congress over this question is still great, though considerably diminished by its concessions to the Executive.

By the last Congress, in view of the possible contingency of an opposition majority in this, everything was granted that the administration asked for to carry on the war, and much more than was necessary in the way of military, financial and political powers. The present republican Congress has reasons enough to deplore those follies. It was found that these extraordinary powers conceded to President Lincoln have been used by him not so much to put down the rebellion as to secure another term of office, and now he will be required to answer to this indictment. What can be say? Has he not uselessly sac-

rificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of our brave soldiers in his blundering military adventures? Has he not thus squandered away thousands of millions of treasure? Has he not rather encouraged than attempted to check the frightful corruptions, spoliations and wastefulnes which, in high places and low, have marked the management of this war? And what is he now doing with General Grant? The General, as we are told, has had nothing to do with the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac. He was kindly relieved of that trouble by the President and General Halleck. The act of Congress reviving the grade of lientenant general would, it was hoped, effect the removal of Halleck; but he is still retained at the President's elbow, to assist him in managing Grant. This, too, is an item in the bill of complaints which the majority of the republicans in Congress have made up against Abraham Lincoln. In assumptions of power, in claptrap cant and low cunning, they have found him a sort of backwoods imitator of Cromwell, but utterly incapable of imitating old Oliver in anything else.

We cannot be far out of the way in the opinion that the party in Congress which pronounces its Executive a failure holds the balance of power against him, and will exercise it to some purpose. We count upon the shelving of Lincoln through the postponement of the Baltimore Convention.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM-THOROUGH

REFORMATION NEEDED. - The disgraceful abuses which have so often been exposed in the management of the common schools of New York are matters which call for the timely and resolute action of the Legislature. Our public schools, in the hands of a lot of wretched ward politicians, instead of being a great public benefit, are very rapidly being converted into an irredeemable public nuisance. This arises from the fact that the men who, through political influence, succeed in obtaining control over the schools are, morally and intellectually, unfit for the offices to which they have aspired. What is to become of our children and of the whole rising generation if their future destinles are to be controlled by the vicious, the ignorant and the immoral? We have already had occasion to allude to the system of wholesale immorality developed in the affairs of some of our schools, and to the improper intimacy which has been shown to exist between certain commissioners and some of the female teachers. The result of such conduct as this is that the children who frequent the common schools acquire, at an early age and in an almost imperceptible manner, the seeds of vice and crime which in after life almost always ripen into violent crimes against society. The only remedy for this state of things is that the Legislature should interfere to change the organization and functions of the Board of Education making its form and powers as much like those of the Police Commissioners' as is possible. Mr. Benedict's bill, introduced into the State Senate a short time ago, proposes to deal with the matter by changing the mode of elect ing the Board of Education and other school officers. This is a very good move; but until the influence for evil of the petty ward politicians be entirely extinguished, and the school system be made to conform to the principle of the Police Commission as nearly as possible, there will be no hope for a sound and thorough reformation of existing evils, which is now so

WHAT WILL NAPOLEON DO NEXT!-The Eu opean journals, while commenting upon the Danish war and its consequences, seem one and all to scan eagerly the movements of the Emperor of the French, hoping thereby to obtain a clue to his probable intentions in this matter. It is a matter of history that Napoleon has assumed the role of defender of oppressed nationalities, and hence it may readily be expected that he should aid poor little Denmark. He entered into the Crimean war to save the nationality of Turkey, inducing England to join with him. He fought the Austrians that Italy might not lose her nationality; and, although the Italians went far ahead of his previsions on that score, this is no reason why should shandon the Danes to their fate. Or has the role of Napoleon changed? Has the empire abandoned the cause of nationalities? We might judge so when we see Poland left to struggle unaided against the attacks of the Czar, Denmark in danger of annihilation by Germany, and lastly, though not least, Mexico about to lose her nationality and come under the rule of a German prince, who shall be upheld by French bayonets. We await with interest the development of Napoleon's policy on this Danish war, as upon him depends its settlement.

NEGRO EQUALITY IN A BLOOMING CONDITION .-The miscegenators may congratulate them-selves that their promised land is already in sight. In the United States Senate on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the word "white" was stricken out of the bill establishing a temporary government for the new Territory of "Montana." This effectually brings the negro on an equality with the white inhabitant, and enables both races to cohabit alike and alike under the "organic law." In this view of this promising new Territory, would it not be more appropriate to name it " Miscegenia?" It is a more euphonions title than the one proposed. Senator Sumner desired to know the meaning of the name "Montana." He would labor under no ignorance in that respect if the name we suggest should be se-

THE ALTON MOB AND THE TRIBUNE.-The Tribune says the HERALD urged on the mob at Atton, Illinois, which murdered the brother of the late Owen Lovejoy. The HERALD was born just about those davs-some twenty-seven or

twenty-eight years ago-and it must have been quite influential even in its infant days, accord ing to the Tribune. But what has Greeley done since then? By his underground railroads, his vile and incendiary publications, his invitations to murder, his stirring up the Boston riots, his recommendations to destroy newspapers, his bloodthirsty desire to see every slaveholder's throat cut, and by the diabolical ends which his fanatical and unbridled passions even now aim at, he is entitled to the medal as the most perfect mob inciter in the land.

General Grant, the War Department

General Grant was made commander of all the United States armies by the friends of the administration in Congress because they had no faith in the military abilities of General Halleck, and because they believed that it was necessary for the safety of the country that the President should have better military advice than any that General Halleck had been able to give. They saw how completely our military operations bad failed of their object in the East, and, in common with the whole country, they believed that the fault lay, not in the want of any proper quality in our troops, but solely between the President and General Halleck. Consequently they desired to replace the President's mediocre adviser by an able soldier; they desired that a technical strategist, a martinet and a Marplot, should not occupy the highest place in our armies while there was a man of genius to fill it; they desired that General Halleck's influence should no longer he felt in the operations of our armies, and that General Grant should be supreme in that his proper sphere. And these men are naturally dissatisfied at the manner in which the President has failed to carry out, and has even thwarted, their wishes. In the persistent retention of General Halleck near to the President's person they see an inevitable source of future trouble-the seeds of an evil that cannot but cost the country a bitter price in honor, in blood, in money. As General Halleck-fairly on tr'al for nearly two years-bad not the ability to originate the great plans that are to crush the rebellion, it is hardly to be expected that he will appreciate the great plans of another; and it is believed that he will be but too ready to criticise and carp at those plans-as Thersites was never without his sneer at Achilles-and will thus be a source of discord in our councils. Nor is it to be expected that a man of Halleck's calibre will have the moral elevation and greatness of soul to cordially co-operate with one who, being his subordinate in the West, has come forward so rapidly, and finally pushed him from his "pride of place," as Grant

Apparently the friends of the administration in Congress have not made their wishes sufficiently plain to the President even yet, and the evidence of this is that there has been no change in his conduct. Metternich, sent to Paris at a critical period in the history of Europe, to study the Emperor Napoleon in the interest of those who desired peace, wrote of him the three words, "He is unaltered." Europe was to be swept again with the hurricane of war. And the President, after so many fearful lessons, and after the withering rebuke of Grant's promotion, is still unaltered, and is going on in the same old way. He keeps his Marplot at his elbow, and under the Marplot's advice manipulates our armies as he pleases. He ignores Grant as ha did Scott and McClel. lan, and we are likely to have reproduced in this summer the tragedies which resulted from the fact that while the generals in the field were carrying on the war in their way the President was carrying on the war in quite another way. and doing more to defeat our armies than the enemy could possibly do. Recently very important changes have been made in the Army of the Potomac, by which two army corps have been put out of existence, and by which the most sweeping changes have been made the organization of that army its corps and division commanders. A measure of such vital con equence to the efficiency of that army certainly called for very ample deliberation on the subject; and it is without precedent in military history that such a measure should be undertake; and carried through without the sanction of the general who is to lead the army in battle. Yet it is positively certain that the whole change in the Army of the Potomac, made after Grant was appointed commander of all our armies, was made without his advice being asked upon the subject, and without his knowledge. It was done entirely by the President and by General Halleck and General Meade. From this, as the first result of the retention of General Halleck near to the President, Congress may see that its work is only half done. It was not enough to elevate General Grant: General Halleck must be put out of the way; and until that is done there is no hope that the conduct of the war will be different in the future from what it has been in the past.

With the army in new hands it was thought that the war would take a new and vigorous start, and that the President would relinquish his Presidential intrigues and assist in every way in his power to end this great struggle. But he is unaltered in all respects. In the same manner as he continues his plans against the generals he continues his intrigues in the State Legislatures, and in the little, dirty political conventions all over the country. But he will find that Congress will be firmer and more decided with him on this point than on that of the generals. Unless he shall very soon make his position positive on this point it will be made positive without his assistance. If he does not soon broadly and distinctly declare that he will not accept a nomination, and will not be a candidate for re-election, it is somewhat more than probable that both houses of Congress will make a declaration on this point that will equally astenish both the President and the country.

POSIPONEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL Convention.-The republican pot is boiling finely. The whole party, or what is left of it will soon be in a regular stew. One wing is in favor of adhering to the time called for holding the convention-in June; another is in favor of postponing it until next September, after the ummer campaign, and another-in the absence of another wing we will take the tail-is in favor of holding no convention at all. The first favor the nomination of Lincoln, are wise enough to see he is losing ground every day, and oppose all delays; the second prefer awaiting the result of the summer campaign, and the latter see that if General Grant be successful there will, in reality, be no necessity for holding a convention at all. In the meantime let the republican staw simmer on.

THE TIMES ON THE RENOMINATION OF LIN-COLN .- When politicians despair of securing a desired aim by fair means they never hesitate to resort to trick or artifice. In the Times of yesterday is a long article, based upon the very questionable authority of Neal Dow, endeavoring to show that the renomination of Lincoln is an event the rebels view with infinite dismay, and that they would regard his re-election as a finishing blow to their cause. The Times then labors to prove that Lincoln should be reelected for the vigor, wisdom and discretion he has exhibited; for the wonderful manner in which he has succeeded in keeping Union sentiment compact; for having a combination of qualities which no other public man could have; and for "his war policy, developed through years, and thoroughly tested." Now, all the facts and the whole argument on this question are upon the other side, Neal Dow to the contrary notwithstanding. The rebels hope for the re-election of Lincoln. They wait and watch and pray for such a consummation. They will hail Lincoln's re-election as the sure harbinger of their future independence. And why should they not? They know that Lincoln cannot command a majority of republicans in Congress for a renomination. And, they ask, who except such a bungler as Lincoln would bave permitted this wretched war to have dragged its slow length through three long, weary years! The imbecility of Lincoln; his confused, clumsy, vacillating war policy; the vast corruptions and alarming extravagance of his administration; his well known partiality for smutty jokes even amid the stern realities and horrors of war, and his selfish, scheming, 'pettifogging manipulations to secure the succession to himself, are matters which, while disgusting the mass of Union people, have penetrated even the rebel lines, and given the rebellion strength to totter along until brighter days shall come upon them. These, they aver, will come if Lincoln should be re-elected; and hence the rebel leaders would be "fools as well as traitors" if they failed to bail such an event as the precursor of the hour of their deliverance. No. The arguments used by the Times in favor of the re-election of Lincoln should be used in favor of the election of General Grant. It is such a man as General Grant, or some other brave general, who has

Proved the Union doctrine orthodox By giving rebels hard blows and knocks, the rebels fear. They fear and respect brave and victorious warriors, manly and gallant foes, and do not care the snap of a twig for all the Old Abe Lincolns that could be packed between Washington and Timbuctoo. We hope, by exposing this trick of the Times to make a Cæsar or a Napoleon or a Cromwell out of Uncle Abraham, that we have saved that print occasion for much future mortification.

WHAT ARE THEY CRYING ABOUT?-We notice that all the republican papers are abusing Judge Barnard for simply saying that one of the editors of the Evening Post was practising miscegenation regularly with a black woman. But suppose this be true, do not the republicans justify, approve and encourage just such practices? And suppose it to be false, ought not the Post editor to thank Barnard for giving him a good reputation among the members of the Loyal Leagues? So, in either case, we see no reason why the republican papers should raise this hubbub. What are they crying about?

THE CASE OF MRS. KIMBALL AND MR. MORE .-We have received the following editorial statement relative to Mr. More, which may be considered a sufficient reply to Mrs. Kimball of 17th of June last:-

of 17th of June last:—
On the 17th day of June, 1863, there appeared in this journal a letter from and signed by "Mrs. L. Helen Mc-Lane Kimball." We ask attention to that communication to-day for the purpose of declaring our belief that the matter and spirit of the communication, so far as they relate to Mr. More, were both foolish and false. This belief rests upon assertions of the writer of the letter, and upon other information on which we rely. We are assured, and we believe, that the person mentioned as being under "the patronage or protection." or Mr. More was not at the time slinded to, and never had been, in any manner whatever, under his care, patronage or protection. He had not then, and never had, any relations whatever with her, and had not spoken to or seen her but once previous to the date of the letter. We regret extremely that the letter of Mrs. Jimball was published, and tender Mrs More our apolegy for the invideous and actually false notice of him contained in it.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening be youd its capacity of accommodating the public much so that the management-which was taken storm on this occasion-will for the future stop the sale of tickets when a certain numbe have been disposed of. It was almost out of the question for those who had secured seats to get to them. men seemed to have forgotten the proverbial politeness to ladies, and were rude when requested to make room that they might get to their seats. The steps were crowded, the passageways were jammed; up to crowding existed. To give an idea of the ex citement produced by the production of Roberto II opened they were forcibly shut to keep out the crowd

opened they were forcibly shut to keep out the crowd. It was necessary to do this that those having secured seats might have a chance of getting in when they came later in the evening. New York has evidently made up its mind that this shall be the most britinan operation season ever witnessed; and if last evening is a rample of what is to come there can be no doubt that this intention will be fully carried out.

The opera passed off finely. The mise en scene was truly beautiful, the display of armor being peculiarly rich and appropriate. The choruses were remarkable for spirit and ens mble, while the orchestra, ably led by Marotzek, executed the mosts of the chef d'en we admirably.

Mms. Medori, as Alloe, asted and sang most successfully. She was warmly applauded. Miss flarris, in the role of the Princess, was heard to great advantage. Her fresh voice lightened up the performance. That it gave satisfaction was evinced by the applause bestowed upon the deputante. Miss Harris, though not powerful in her lower hotes, shows the most careful cultivation in her unper register, which is pure and sufficiently powerful. Eignor Brignoli, as Roberto, was successful throughout the opera. He seemed animated by the evident favor shown him by the immeuse audience, and exerted himself to merit it.

This opera will be reposted on Monday evening, and we

shown him by the immense audience, and exerted him-self to merit it.

This opera will be repeated on Monday evening, and we shall then endeavor to notice more at length Signor Brig-noti's performance. Signor Lotti made much of the secondary role of Raimbant in the due with Bertram. He was much applauded, and an encore demanded. Herr Hermany as Bertram, sang and acted the role with all the skill of a finished artist. He was much applauded in the second act, and in the graveyard scene he was also very impressive.

second act, and in the graveyard scene he was also very impressive.

The ballet passed off as well as can be expected here. We have a grand opera house, but no ballet corps, and hence must not be hard to please in the matter. We believe that were the impresent to give us regular seasons, with all the appliances of opera, magnificent wise on some, ballet, &c., they would meet with ample patronage, and all parties profit thereby. This may not have been feasible hitherto; but at present it would undoubtedly succeed. Some amassement was created during the ballet by the stoical indifference with which Brignoli regarded the sylph who was endeavoring to lure him to his ruin. He was cold as ice, and all her pirouetics were vain, till suddenly the tenor gave way and heartily kissed the race pushed so beseechingly near his own. A laugh of relief was heard throughout the house, in which the indices specially indulged.

To day Faust will be given at the matines. There are to be a score of ticket sellers, and all preparations made to avoid too great a crowd.

Concurr.-Mr. S. C. Campbell's grand concert takes place this evening at Irving Hall.

PRILHARMONIO CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY TO NIGHT,-The concert at the Academy of Music to-night, by the members other Philharmonic Society, in aid of the Motropolitan Fair, is deserving of liberal patronage. Madame D'Argri, Mr. W. Lotti, Theodore Eisfield and other artists, have volunteered for the occasion, and will do their utmost to render the affair as interesting as possible.

Personal Intelligence. Colonel Louis Di Cosnola, the commander of the Fourth New York cavairy, who was captured at Aidie on June 17, 1863, has been released from a rebel prison, and is now once more at home. He will som relois his nom-

THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.

Hint to the Officers of the Militia-Arrangements for the Parade on Monday Next-Progress of the Buildings-Even-

The military parade on Monday next promises to be one of the most imposing displays of the kind ever wit-nessed in this city. If the weather is favorable and the troops up to time there will be nothing to mar the pleasure of the occasion. A military display is a spe ur citizens always enjoy with peculiar relish. The want f punctuality on the part of General Sandford and he bordinates has, however, on many occasions, spe what would otherwise have been a day of unalloyed plea-aure to thousands of our citizens. We hope that ne such thing will happen on Monday next, but that the troops will begin to move precisely at the time mentioned—two o'clock P. M.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. PARADE OF THE REVENTH REGISENT.

SPECIAL OIDERS—NO. T.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGISERT N. G., S. N. Y., J.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1864.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, this regiment will purade on Monday, April 4, proximo, to take part in the ceremonies of opening the Sanitary Fair.

Regiments line will be formed on Lafayette place at a quarter before one o'clock P. M.

Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes provious to formation.

Field and staff, mounted, will report at the armory at a quarter before one o'clock.

quarter before one o'clock.

Overcoats will be brought to the armory, to be worn if he state of the weather requires it.

Overcoals will be brought to the armory, to be worn the state of the weather requires it.

The Commandant has noticed that men, coming upon the ground late, have taken position in the music guard. This will not be allowed, and captains of companies will see that all men not present at roll call for equalization are returned as ansent, whether they join the regiment afterwards or not. By order of Colone MARSHAL LEFFERTS.

WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

PARADE OF THE PIPTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-PIPTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., NEW YORK, March, 31, 1864.

In compliance with division and brigade orders, the egiment will parade on Monday, April 4, to take part in the inauguration of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. be inauguration of the Metropolical Californ, full fatigue.
Regimental line will be formed on Washington place at

one o'clock precisely.

The band and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at a quarter to one o'clock.

By order, EUGENE LeGAL, Colonel Commanding.

W. P. WADSWORTH, Adjutant.

THE PAIR BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair Fourteenth street and Union square are the scene of great activity on the part of the several committees. The painters, carpenters and other workmen have not quite finished their labors; but the managers are confident of biving everything in readiness by seven o'clock on Monday ovening, at which hour the doors will be thrown Monday evening, at which hour the doors will be thrown open to the public. It is expected that Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Hon James T. Brady and other gentlemen will deliver short addresses on the specific night. The New York Harmook Society will fill the building and delight the audience with sweet sounds, after which everybody will be at liberty to circulate through all the departments, including the restaurant, where a small army of cooks and walters have for the last few weeks been preparing for the hungry thousants who are expected to patronize that branch of the fair.

CHURCH CONCERT

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given in aid of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at the Green street

The Maryland Constitutional Conven-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR BRADFORD
AND GENERAL WALLACE. BALTIMORR, April 1, 1864.

The following important correspondence between Gov ernor Bradford and Major General Wallace in regard to the prevention of "disloyal" persons being elected to the tutional Convention at the election on Wednesday next, has been made public:-

official copies of papers, a glance at which, he says, will doubtless satisfy him that persons "distoyal" to the government of the United States are candidates for the Constitutional Convention, the election for which takes place on the 6th of April next, and asks the Governor wh the Legislature, in prescribing an oath of loyalty to be administered to the delegates before taking their seata, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polls of the votes of disloyal man. and that the power, amounting to judicial authority, with which the judges of election are clothed, was really the mode adopted by the law makers for the ac complishment of their purpose; and he asks the Government to give him his views as to the extent of authority possessed by the judges of election, and especially as to whether they have power to reject a vote on acc the disloyalty of the person offering it?

Governor Bradford replies at some length, giving a reriew of the laws of the State upon the subject, in which he says:-

he says:—
You will agree with me in believing that they are entirely sufficient, if faithfully executed, as I have every reason to hope they will be, to exclude disloyal voters from the poils. The duty of our judges or election is, in this respect, clearly defined and adequately enforced. By the Convention act it is provided that any judge of election, who shall refuse of neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by that act, shall be liable to indicate the result of energy of a misdemeanor, and be soutened to a fine of not less than five hundred. such offence, and upon convicted be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor sed to a fine of not less than five hundred

Among the documents submitted to the Governor is a correspondence between the General and E. G. Ku bourne, one of the candidates on the disloyal ticket in Anne Arendel county, who was, it will be remembered, Speaker of the House of Delegates at Frederick in 1861. The result of the questioning by the General is, that Mr. Kilbourne acknowleges his disloyalty and declines being a candidate.

Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 1, 1964.
An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of emancipation was held at the Maryland Institute to night. Among the speakers were Meers. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Kelly and Myers, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Maryland, and General Lew Wallace. Mr. Davis strenuously advocated emancipation, without compensation either by the State or general government.

Arrival of the Steamship Bermuda. The United States steamship Bermuda, which sa from this port on the 28th of February for the West Gulf squadron, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Matagorda Bay (Texas) on the 16th ult., stopping at all the various blockading stations, and making the round voyage in thirty-two days and eight hours, being one of the quickest passages made by any supply vessel in the United States Navy. She briogs no news of importance. The health of the squadron is generally good. The following is a list of officers at ached to the per-

muda:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding—J. W. Smith.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—J. L. Loe.
Acting Enrigms—E. R. Warren (Sailing Master), E. C.
Rammd, J. M. Richards, M. J. Smith.
Assistant Surgeon—J. B. Ackley.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. McCauley Brower.
Engineer:—P. Brewater, Acting First Assistant; Wm.
Braidwood, Acting Second Assistant; Thomas Lloyd,
David Morris, Wm. Emmons and S. D. Thurston, Acting
Third Assistants.

aird Assistants.

Maters' Mates—Ed. Dooley, Wm. Nye, Wm. G. Fearing.
Captain's Cierk—Robert Priest.

Paymaster's Cierk—Philip A. Bird, H. S. Taylor.

Matt Ag nt—Wm. T. Smith.

Major General Birney at Fredericks-

burg.

To me Epiron of the Tribuna:—

The following paragraph, which appears in your leading editorial of Saturday, 26th instant, I pronounce fains in all that regards myself and my division:—

He was defeated by generals who refused to obey orders; by General Franklin, who declined to press the attack on the left, which was meant to turn and crush the onemy's finnk; by General Birney, who suffered General Meade's division, which had carri d the plateau in front of him, to be halted, driven back, and noarly annihilated by the rallied and reinforced enemy, General Birney meanwhile, with a fresh division, looking on with undisturbed equanimity.

I contradicted, by a card, in December last, a similar statement in your paper, and would now refer you to my testimony as to Fredericksburg, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which is contained in their published report; to the testimony also of Major Generals Meade and Franklin before same committee, and the published efficial extracts of rejorts of Major Generals Reynolds and Stoneman.

I had reperted to General Reynolds, at Fredericksburg; was immediately under his orders, as he was with me eather field, and I carried out promptly his wishes. In my repulse of the enemy on that day my command lost in twenty minutes over nine hundred men killed and wounded. Mass was the second line, and did not yield as wounded. Mass was the second line, and did not yield as wounded. Mass was the second line, and did not yield as wounded. Mass was the second line, and did not yield as wounded. Mass was the second line, and did not yield as a minch. I cannot be held responsible for the first line, or for the orders of Major General Reynolds to me to hold the position in the line I had, without pursuing the repulsed enemy. I was subordinate to General Reynolds, and as he was on the field superintending the navvenues, and response of highest of mail subsequent occasions delighted with the bonduct of my command, I consider your statements? a very unjust charge against a division that he always, a done its duty. Yours, respectfully.

D. D. BIRNEY, Mesor General